

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

The New York Financial News says: "Never before in the world has there been such general and widespread activity in mining in all parts of the world, and for all the important minerals. This activity is more concentrated and intense in the United States than elsewhere, but it is spreading in every region. Australia, Africa, China, the islands of the Pacific, Europe, South America, British North America, Mexico, are all in the rush as well as are we of the United States. It is an age of mining."

J. J. Brooks yesterday received a telegram from eastern parties accepting his price and terms on the Estella, Mark Smith and Mary Ann mines in Big Bug, adjoining the Sterling property, which is being operated by M. S. Taft. The purchase price is 10,000 of which amount a small cash payment is made, the balance to be paid within ninety days. The claims are but partially developed, but show up well for the amount of work done. The end line of one of the claims is within 300 feet of the shaft of the Sterling mine, which is showing up such good ore.—Journal-Miner.

An important strike was made recently at the Blue Jay mine. A new shaft has been sunk farther up the hill from the main shaft and in this a fine vein of ore was found. A sample of what appeared to be from poorest of the ore was assayed and found to run 170 ounces to the ton in silver. This mine is one of the best silver properties hereabouts, and aside from the silver the ore runs 48 or 58 in gold to the ton. A great deal of development work has been done to the property, and very satisfactory returns received from what ore has been sent to the smelter.—Arizona Star.

Joel White who came in a few days ago from Morrison reports a placer strike near that camp. A placer miner digging down to bedrock threw out a shovelful of dirt when he noticed something glittering in the shovel. It proved to be a nugget and is valued at 300. He discovered a few more of smaller size, however and proceeded to locate claims. Considerable excitement resulted and adjoining claims were soon located. Placer diggings in that locality have been good but no nuggets of appreciable size have hitherto been found. Whether the discovery indicates the diggings to be uniformly rich is a matter which awaits developments.—Arizona Republican.

The State Mining Engineer has recently published in the Government Gazette a report on the operations at the gold mines in the Transvaal during last year. It states that the ore was 8,327,699 tons whilst the number of tons crushed was 7,308,413 tons. The average stamp duty was 4,630 tons per 24 hours. The total number of whiteworkmen employed in and about the mines in 1898 was 10,701 and the Kaffirs 82,105. The value of gold obtained from the mills alone was 10,078,193£ and from subsequent methods or treatment, 5,057,716£, the total recovery being given as 41.42s per ton, the yield from the mills being 27.71 per ton.—London Mining Journal.

C. D. Lane, the millionaire mine owner, left Los Angeles last Saturday for Cape Nome and Kotzebue sound on his yacht Townsend, accompanied by a party of expert miners. Mr. Lane had several days before sent north the schooner Vega with a load of lumber, and on the Townsend he is going to carry a launch called the Goslin. This little thing is very fast, and will run between the various mining camps. The Townsend will go direct to St. Michael, and there Mr. Lane expects to find the Vega waiting for him. If the weather is favorable the steamer will then take the schooner in tow and a start will be made for the gold fields. The ultimate destination of the party no one knows except Mr. Lane and he will not tell. His son is now on Kotzebue sound, and one of his assistants is at Cape Nome, while two or three more miners are prospecting for him on the Yukon.—Yuma Sun.

Althee Modesti has on exhibition at his store a beautiful specimen of lead ore, weighing 335 pounds. The specimen was brought in this week from a group of mines in the Castle Dome mountains 22 miles north of Gila City, belonging to Mr. Modesti and Frank Avila. The property has been worked in a small way for the past four years and is now developing into one of the greatest lead mines in the territory. Two shafts have been sunk, one 110 feet and the other 50 feet, with a tunnel connecting the two from the bottom of the 50-foot shaft. The ledge is two feet wide and is gradually increasing with depth. The ore is solid and runs over 50 per cent lead with a small amount of silver. Returns from two carloads of ore recently shipped to the smelter at Pueblo show a profit of 2,023.99¢, after the charges for treatment and freight rates were paid. Owing to the strike among smelter employes in Colorado the ore will be shipped to El Paso hereafter, or until the Pueblo smelters resume operation. Two carloads are now being sacked and will be shipped in a day or two. As soon as the 200-foot level is reached a steam hoist will be put in and the mines worked on a much more extensive scale.—Yuma Sun.

An agreement has been placed on record in which Geo. L. Fisher gives N. B. Noble, of Rice Lake, Wis., an option on the Silver Cord, Infant, Cutter, and Golconda mines. Mr. Noble will at once put a force of men to work. This group of mines is situated on Turkey Creek about six miles above the Black Canyon. A number of cars of high grade ore have been shipped from this property and a continuous vein of good ore is shown throughout the entire length of the four claims. When this property is systematically opened up it will be one of the big producing mines of this county. Mr. Fisher, the gentleman who has placed the property, is one of the best known mining men of Colorado. For some time he has been at Mayer looking up mining property for eastern parties and is thoroughly convinced that there is a brilliant future for this part of Arizona, when the many valuable prospects are intelligently worked. He is at present in connection with other responsible gentlemen, inquiring into the advisability of erecting at an early date, a smelting plant somewhere in the neighborhood of Big Bug.—Journal-Miner.

Deep Mining—Best Ore at 1,000 Feet.

Early in the history of mining in Arizona, the opinion was formed by the prospectors that "the veins did not go down." This idea has continued to prevail to a greater or less extent until lately, and is still held by many. I have also heard it expressed by men who have done much prospecting and mining in other sections of the Pacific States. This idea, of course, pertained altogether to fissure veins, and has been applied to that class of veins, without regard of references to the enclosing rocks; nor have any arguments been advanced to explain why it should be different from any other mining sections. The prevalence of this opinion has very often worked to the detriment of the mining interests, especially in the Bradshaw Range; the average smallness or narrowness of the veins has been referred to.

The first question, naturally, to be asked, "Did you go down to see?" The answer to this, proven by the thousands of holes one finds is, "No." The prospector, when he finds a vein, hunts along it to find a pay streak, and if he does not find one, abandons it. He may find a rich spot, and if so goes at once to work. If it pinches on him, he soon gives up and says, "the vein played out; it did not go down." At most his work reaches the limits of a windlass, unless particularly rich. On the hundreds I might say thousands, of holes that I have seen, there may have been possibly twenty whims erected by prospectors.

Very often these works have been in tunnels, and extending some hundreds of feet, but that does not count in the

argument that "the veins do not go down." Some will say that the veins do not hold their value in depth. The proof of this is based upon no better arguments than those given above. Work done in late years—say the last five or six—in the deeper mines, goes to prove the contrary of this proposition, and that in a very marked degree. Of this we have many examples, though we cannot be said to have any examples of deep mining.

In the Congress the inclined shaft has reached a depth of about 1,000 feet but the vein is so flat, that the perpendicular depth from the surface is only about 700 feet. The Crowned King has a shaft 560 feet below the tunnel level; the deepest back over the tunnel being about 1,000 feet. The McCabe and Little Jessie in the Chaparral district are each six hundred feet, below the collar of the shaft. The Gladiator 600 feet from the crop to the cross-cut tunnel, and shaft sunk 100 feet below that level. These are the deep mines of Yavapai county.

Let us now consider each of these cases. In the Congress we find that they had rich ore at the top and the values have not decreased in depth. The utter inability to extract the values at the start caused this property to remain idle for about 20 years, and until the present owners took hold of it. Upon reaching a depth of between 200 and 300 feet, the vein disappeared, being intersected by a dyke, but on passing through that obstruction they found the vein again in place. Had it not been for perseverance, this mine might have been quoted as a proof that "the vein did not go down."

On the Crowned King they worked to tunnel level on 100 free gold per ton, with some concentrates. This has increased with depth to an average of 400 per ton, about one-half of it being free gold. Some pockets have yielded ore going into the tens of thousands in value; besides, the average width of the vein has increased. At the McCabe the vein has shown a steady increase in value of ore.

At the Little Jessie the assorted ore was rich at the start and has produced the same quality to the bottom of the mine. The nature of the deposit is peculiar and the work has been prosecuted more in the manner of a search for the rich pockets, the great body of the deposit being left still standing. On the Senator the best shoot of ore was at the top, but richer ore has been found near the bottom. In the Gladiator the quantity and value has increased with depth particularly below the tunnel level. To this list might be added the Belle & Poland, 400 feet deep and the Favorite, on Lynx Creek, 300 feet deep.

I know of no instance where "the vein has played out," and therefore hold that there is not a particle of proof of the statement made at the beginning of this article. In this list you have ores of nearly every variety except silver ores. It is very easy to start an opinion, but it takes some time to contradict it.

JOHN F. BLANDY.

Prescott, A. T.

Not All Talk.

Great things are going on in old Nevada these days. Experts are visiting nearly every part of the state and copper, gold and other precious metals are found in nearly every county in the state. Mining is being done as it never was before. Anyone having a good, reliable proposition, showing good values can sell or get assistance to develop the ground, although big propositions are the ones that are receiving the most attention, copper especially being most looked after.

Lincoln county is receiving her share of visiting experts and we need only the railroad, which we have every assurance now of having in the near future, to make it the most prosperous in the state. The Tribune published the statement last week that 100,000 worth of bullion had been received from the De La Mar and 5,000 from the April Fool, the Gagnolia also shipped two carloads that went 1900 to the ton the past sixty days. Now in

regard to the two first double the amount would probably come nearer covering the actual amount which goes out every month and still we think nothing of it. These three mines are all that are producing at the present time in De Lamar, but we have several groups that are now receiving development work that are sure to be producers in the near future; some of them are the Boston & De La Mar, Mono and April Fool No. 2, the Honeyman group and several other claims that are receiving attention, among which are the Roeder claims, the Gier claims, next to Magnolia; the Meek and Maynard claims, the Dooley-Docklestick claims and many others which we fail to call to mind just now, all show good values and will soon be, or are receiving attention from their owners.

The Flagstaff is improving and the Magnolia at Helene has made a big jump the past three months, there being no longer any doubt of its being a mine and a good one too.

Manager Griffin has been here several days looking over the Boston & De La Mar, on which he will let a new contract to sink on the vein, where excellent values are found on top. He has every faith in the ground and everyone who knows the ground from Ralph Nichols down are very confident of the final outcome. Mr. Griffith informs us that they will thoroughly prospect the ground and will, without a doubt, find what they are after.

Work on the Mono and April Fool No. 2, is also being pushed and values improve steadily. The group lies in a splendid position on Bonanza Hill and will come out all right.

The great De La Mar group is producing all that the seventy odd tanks will leach and could keep several more tanks going. The mine is a wonderful big thing, 1500 feet down, and no one knows how much further it goes. More men are being worked in these mines than ever before and everything moves along without a hitch.

The Tribune says: "Jim Healey, who is opening up new ground in the April Fool, De Lamar, Nevada, under the Montana option, will close his work next week and begin the complication of his report by which the fate of the deal which involves 100,000 will be decided. It is claimed that the work thus far has been with satisfactory results." There is no doubt of the Montana crowd taking up the option on the report that Mr. Healey will present to them. Mr. Wilson said as much a few days ago. What the future of the mine will then be is not known, but it is supposed that the force will be largely added to and reduction facilities also enlarged.

Outside of Ferguson district there are many prospects that show good values. Bristol, near the county seat, is having a big copper boom just now and has every appearance of turning out splendidly. There are a string of camps that are almost continuous from Deer Lodge on the north, to Searchlight on the south, where minerals of all kinds and values need development work, and as soon as the railroad runs through the county, most of these camps will be opened up and big producing mines be developed in each one of them. There is a belt of mineral from north to south that is wonderful and will someday make many millionaires. All that Lincoln county wants is to get the railroad through to California, when our mining men will be able to come to the front as will also our ranchers and stock men, and from the present outlook the railroad will go right along and our hopes will all be realized.—De La Mar Lodge.

Depth of Copper.

The permanency of the mines in the Butte district is a subject that has been frequently discussed. There is always a limit to all things and of course there must be a limit to the copper bodies. The silver, except as a by-product, was never found in paying quantities at a much greater depth than 600 feet in the Butte district. There is copper, however, at a depth of 2200 feet, the lowest point yet touched

by diamond drilling. This is at the Green Mountain, one of the Anaconda properties, in the shaft of which at a depth of 2100 feet a copper ledge with an undiscovered apex was cut. This is the deepest shaft on the copper belt.

In many other of the deep copper mines, however, the tendency of the ore is towards iron. In fact in some of the mines on the southern rim of the belt, notably in the Butte & Boston properties, there are immense iron ledges, the change from copper to iron having been very rapid. The supposition is that beneath this iron capping richer copper bodies will be discovered yet. To test this theory Marcus Daly some years ago started development on a three-compartment shaft known as the High Ore, which has now reached a depth of about 1800 feet. It is the intention of the company to develop this shaft to a total depth of 4000 feet, and mammoth machinery has been ordered for the equipment of the hoist.

Over 11,000,000 tons of ore have been taken out of the Anaconda properties since work on them first began, in 1880. The company has paid out 78,000,000 for labor in that time. The mining and reduction expenses alone for the past year aggregated 12,000,000; the timber for the mines alone costs about 600,000 each year. The company also pays out about 50,000 each year to persons injured in the mines or to the families of miners killed in the employ of the company.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Dutch East India Gold Fields.

The gold mining industry of the Dutch East Indies has a great future before it. According to the French Consul at Batavia, gold has been known from time immemorial to exist in the Island of Celebes, where the natives have always made use of the precious metal as a medium of exchange. It is, however, only during the past two years that any serious attempt has been made to discover the extent and richness of the auriferous deposits. Small private companies were formed, and as a result of the excellent profits secured by the founders, the shares were in such heavy demand that prices rapidly inflated until they now stand at a phenomenal level. Speculation has become so rife that any amount of capital is available for the exploration of auriferous properties. At present, only one company is at work, the "Nederlandsch Indische Mijnbouw Maatschappij." It is stated, however, that other mining companies will shortly be at work. There will then be an enormous demand for mining machinery and plant, and the opportunity should not be lost by manufacturers, who would do well to send representatives to Batavia. Some of the gold fields are started by speculators on the spot to rival those of the Transvaal.—London Mining Journal.

Best Story-Tellers in One Magazine.

The August issue of The Ladies' Home Journal will be a fiction number, with stories from half a score of the best-known writers. Hamlin Garland will contribute a romance of the frontier; "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley), one of her characteristic country stories; John Kendrick Bangs, a humorous sketch; Kate Whiting Patch, a dainty love tale; Harold R. Vynne, a most amusing character study; Anne Robeson Brown, a charming romance; Clara Morris, a pretty summer idyl of the flower garden; Mrs. Hermann Kotschmar, a love story of centuries ago; Anna Farquhar, a quaint New England fisherman's opinions. These are in addition to Anthony Hope's serial in which he so interestingly narrates the adventures of "Captain Dieppe." Nearly as many illustrators will contribute pictorial features to the August Ladies' Home Journal, which will be an exceptionally strong issue, especially attuned to the midsummer preferences of magazine readers.

FOR SALE.—4 lots on Beal street, Kingman. Enquire at MINER office.